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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1910.

四月七日

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In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
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SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [1491]

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Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

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Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each buyer. Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant to Human and Animal life. Non-Corrosive. One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.

PRICES : \$3.00 per 1 gall. Drum. \$12.50 per 5 gall. Drum. \$2.60 per 1 gall. in Bulk.

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A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a203]

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THE BEST IN THE MARKET FOR
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ROSE COLOUR OR TRANSPARENT
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All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
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BIRTH.

On the morning of the 6th of April, at the
Government Civil Hospital, the wife of N. G.
Nolan, Chief Interpreter, Supreme Court, of
a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VREUX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 7TH, 1910.

LODGE CEEWE made a remarkable suggestion
at a dinner given on March 15th in honour
of Sir George Reid, the newly-appointed
High Commissioner for Australia. In the
course of his speech he remarked that the
position of the Colonial Office in relation to
the great self-governing colonies or
dominions was one which, though always
pleasant, was of a somewhat peculiar
character, and he did not think he was
altogether wrong in forecasting that the
present official arrangement, by which the
same official—the Secretary of State for
the Colonies—looked after the business
connected with the great dominions and also
looked after the rest of the Empire beyond
the seas, with the exception of India, was
not likely to continue permanently. He
thought the time would come, and it might
come at no distant date, when the care of
those two matters would be entrusted to two
officials. Presumably his Lordship anticipated
that one Colonial Secretary will look
after the interests, or rather the business, of
the self-governing colonies, and the other
will have charge of the business of the
Crown Colonies. Such a change might
possibly relieve the work of the Secretary of
State for the Colonies, and its distribution
might result in more attention being

The Rev. Fr. P. Gababardi, M.A., Rector of the E. C. Cathedral, who was medically advised to go Home by the first steamer, left yesterday for Milan, via Genoa, by the *Kleist*. Numerous friends, including the clergy and the seminarians, went to see him off and to wish him *bon voyage* and speedy recovery.

The Standard Oil Company has successfully prosecuted two Chinese at Saigon for selling a mixture of different kinds of petroleum under the Eagle and Cook brands. They were sentenced to two months' imprisonment each, besides heavy fines. They were mulcted in one thousand francs damages, and must also bear the expense of inserting the judgment in three newspapers there.

A sad drowning accident occurred on the river
at Bangkok, on the 19th ult., when Alfred Hansen,
a European cabin boy of the steamer *Panay*, lost
his life. Hansen, who was not more than 18 years
old, was bathing with two companions at the side
of the vessel. He was unable to swim and was
hanging on by a rope, but lost his hold of this,
when attempting to pull himself out of the
water. All attempts at rescue were unavailing

paid to the respective departments, but we may be forgiven if we express the belief that such an arrangement, except for the possibilities that some little advance on present methods may accrue, will hardly fall in line with the wishes of the Crown Colonies themselves. They, as well as India, look forward to the time when they shall no longer be under the incompetent authority of a party-riden House of Commons. They—Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Ceylon, and all the others—have had sufficient unfortunate experiences of intermeddling from the Colonial Office at the behest of the House of Commons to feel satisfied with the present regime, and the only scheme which seems to hold out hope of better things is the passing of the House of Lords into an Imperial Council which shall have control of the Empire at large. The desire to make the House of Lords more useful and representative than it is at present is sincere. Opinion may differ as to the policy to be adopted, but opinion is agreed as to the necessity for the reform. The *Singapore Free Press* in a recent editorial on the subject of the attitude of the Colonial Office towards Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, remarked that every man who cared for the Empire should aid the reduction of the House of Commons to its own natural province, the parochial administration of the United Kingdom. The writer pointed out that the Imperial Council, when it came into being, as was certain, would free the Crown Colonies from the authority of a mob-elected House of Commons, and would substitute a discriminating control based on a proper appreciation of imperial needs and imperial aspirations. The ideas expressed are bound to awaken a response from Hongkong. We, too, have had reason to wish that we were not subject to the impulses of an electorate of whom it may fairly be said, "What do they know of England who only England know?" We have wished for treatment based on a knowledge of colonial needs and the outcome of matured consideration, but the devolution of the duties of the Secretary of State for the Colonies would not produce the desired result. One official would be appointed to "supervise" the business connected with the great Dominions, but the other would still "control" the Crown Colonies and demand adequate attention and fair dealing in the prospective inauguration of an Imperial Assembly which can take a wider view of imperial responsibilities than the body whose members are chiefly concerned with parochial and domestic affairs.

The English Mail of the 5th March was delivered in London on the 5th April.

A Singapore barrister, Mr. Wee Theam Tew, is on trial at Singapore for perjury.

Old residents declare that never within their experience has there been such a cool April as the present month has opened.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood fined fourteen natives \$10 apiece, or fourteen days' imprisonment, for stowing away on the *Europa* from Canton to Hongkong.

A Kharbin telegram to the *New Vremya* stated that the Chinese authorities had abandoned the idea of creating a modern army in Manchuria, owing to lack of recruits and money.

A Japanese deputation yesterday went on board the *Kleist* to wish *bon voyage* to Prince Fusimi and the other distinguished visitors who are on their way to London to be present at the opening ceremony in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:

A. S. Watson & Co. \$50.

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THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1910.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
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[DAILY PRESS EXCLUSIVE SERVICE]

CHINESE MILITARY MISSION.

TOKYO, April 6th.
Prince Tso Tsai left Yokohama to
day for America after a busy week
in Japan. He entertained the Chinese
community prior to his departure.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, April 5th.
Reuter's correspondent telegraphs
from Cairo that the Premier announced,
and loud cheering, that he will abide
by the decision of the Assembly con-
cerning the renewal of the Suez Canal
concession.

A committee of the Assembly re-
cently reported objecting to the
immediate renewal.

It is reported that recently a Japanese, T.
Sugita by name, living at Hasegawamachi,
Seoul, brought a suit in the local court
against Princess Dowager Yi, 62 years of age,
widow of the late Prince Yi Chaitok. It is
alleged that some four years ago, Sugita loaned
1,200 yen to the Princess, who handed
her the title deeds of Euancunkung, her
residence, as security, but he has not been
repaid. Some suspicion is entertained by the
Japanese that the deed is a forgery.

An interesting experiment has been begun
at the Ministry of Justice in Bangkok, where
a number of pupils of Siamese schools have
been practising in the law Courts. The utility
of an efficient system of shorthand adapted to
the needs of the Siamese language was forth-
coming in the Phra Yot State trial, when a
number of pupils trained by Mr. Graham S.
Sanderson in his system reported the daily pro-
ceedings. The system which was tried the other
day is the invention of Prince Sitiporn.

A correspondent who witnessed the display
of boxing before the King of Siam at the
cremation of the late Prince Uruphong is loud
in his praise of the skill and pluckiness of the
combatants. It was generally thought that the
Korat men would uphold their reputation, but
this proved not to be the case, and boxers from
other montagnes were able to give better displays
and there was none of the in-fighting
which has become such a feature of western
boxing. His Majesty was delighted with the
display and liberally rewarded the contestants.

A SWATOW EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

Detective-Sergeant Territt of the Hongkong
Police returned to the Colony yesterday from
Swatow by the s.s. *Hainan*, bringing with him
W. J. Cross, the late Constable at
Swatow, who was found guilty of embezzling
\$5,700. The case was tried before Mr. Justice
Lindsay Smith of Shanghai, and the defendant
pleaded guilty and refunded the money. In
passing sentence, his Lordship took into consider-
ation the assistance rendered, and also the fact that he had restored
the amount of his defalcations, and sentenced
him to twelve months' hard labour from the date
of his arrest, which was about a month ago.
The prisoner will serve his term in Victoria
Gaol.

MURDER AT SHAUKIWA.

A gruesome discovery was made by the
Shaukiwa police on Tuesday, when the body of
a Chinese woman between 25 and 30 years of
age was found floating in a millab of Third
Street. The woman was well dressed, and wore
a quantity of jewellery. An examination of the
body showed that she had a cut and various
bruises on the forehead, a stab wound in the
small of the back, and another stab wound in the
abdomen. The body was fresh when found,
thus indicating that the outrage was of recent
occurrence, and the fact that the jewellery was
not removed leaves the presumption that robbery
was not the motive of the crime.

The police are investigating the matter.

THE LOSS OF THE "WARATAH."

A correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* re-
cently had a brief conversation with a Calt who
claims to possess the gift of second sight. Re-
ferring to the *Waratah*, he said: "She lies there
(pointing to the indentation on the coastline
between Cape Town and Durban). She is there
on her broadback, her hull uninjured so far as I
can make out, but I cannot say what may be
wrong at her keel. You dreamt this?" was
suggested. "No; you call it a dream. I saw it.
He told of equally remarkable visions in relation
to the death of Gordon at Khartoum and the
Anglo-Japanese war, all of which, he said, had
been verified by subsequent events."

The police are investigating the matter.

Mr. Hartwood-Baumer asked the Under-Sec-
retary for India in the House Commons on
March 15th whether any inquiry had been
made as to the incidence of the new duty on
silver on producer or consumer; and whether
he had any official information showing that
the new duty would seriously affect the ship-
ment of Indian cloth to China, and add to the
handicap already imposed on Indian cloth pro-
duced by the excise duty now existing.

Mr. Montagu.—The Secretary of State has
watched the movement of the Silver Market
since the new duties were announced, and he finds
that the trade is disposed to think that the
slight fall in the price of the metal which
at first occurred will not be permanent. The
answer to the second part of the question is in
the negative. The Secretary of State will con-
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REVIEWS.

The Prime Minister's Secret. By W. HOPE.

WHITE. London : T. Fisher Unwin.
It is, we take it, the aim of fiction, in every land and in every language, to approach as nearly as possible to the realities of life. In so far as this aim is achieved a novel is a success. Romance is allowed some latitude, however, and he would be a severe critic indeed who sought to deprive it of this privilege. But even then there is a limit, and if that limit is overstepped the romance becomes an extravagance and comes no longer within that branch of English literature known as "fiction" in its highest sense. Art in fiction is permitted to grid the common-place, present human nature under abnormal conditions. But the novelist must ever work within the range of human probability, and we fear that Mr. Hope-White in "The Prime Minister's Secret," as in "The Man who stole the Earth," has gone outside all limits set by the conventions of art. His latest effort is a farce of improbabilities. Nowhere does it approximate human nature. Nowhere does it approach the verge of probability. It is one wild welter of senseless episodes, told in ungrammatical English—a crudely conceived plot told in a form that is positively offensive to anyone possessed of the slightest knowledge of English literature. It is regrettable that such a crude effort should be included in Unwin's Colonial Library, for it is almost an insult to the intelligence of Colonial readers.

The Education of Uncle Paul. By ALGERNON BLACKWOOD. London : Macmillan & Co., Limited.

Satiated by the modern novel with its so-called "Sex problem," the recurring intrigue of two men and a woman or two women and a man, tired of the novel of more incident and its avoidance of the development of character, one turns to this beautiful story with a sense of pleasurable anticipation and lays it down with a sense of satisfaction and gratification. Story it is not in the ordinary acceptation of the word. Mr. Blackwood proclaims a philosophy through the development of Uncle Paul, who lives in a realm of phantasy and childlike purity, and conducts his readers, in the most natural way, into a wonderland of imagination and poetry where one would wish to dwell forever.

Uncle Paul has led a solitary life in the forests of Canada. He returns to England vaguely to retire from active life at the age of 45 years, yet not satisfied that his soul has attained its own ambitions. He is received by his recently-widowed sister, and at once adopted by her children, introduced to their pots, and initiated as Recording Secretary into their Secret Society, whose marvellous "adventures" it is his chief duty to record. Nixie, his elder niece, is a daringly imaginative child and the principal factor in Paul's education. She it is that enables him to find expression for the great thoughts and poetic imaginings that well up in his inner being. She it is that prepares him for the share he is to take in the care of the neglected and unhappy Lost Children of the World; and when she dies, it is her spirit that remains his inspiration. It has been objected by one critic that Nixie is the one unreal character in the book: that she is too good, too wise, too pathetic, and that she dies too soon. With this we cannot agree. Nixie is there because she is what she is. Her death is as necessary, from an artistic stand point, as is the death of Little Nell. Uncle Paul's quest is for Reality—and God. It may seem to some that he attains both after a curiously fantastic sojourn in the realms of unreality. But when one lays aside the book, one feels that not too heavy a tax has been laid upon the powers of credibility—that is assuming, as the author and his present critic is prepared to assume, that the reader is possessed of any degree of poetic temperament and gifted with some measure of imagination.

Mr. Blackwood's latest book may be recommended without reserve, for it is our experience that whatever may be the ruling passion of men and women they still retain a love for the pure and unselfish, for Nature and simplicity.

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH POLICY.

It is evident from despatches received here (Washington) that an attempt has been made to create the impression in England that there is a wave of anti-British feeling sweeping over the United States because of resentment felt against British diplomacy in the Far East.

This is pure sensationalism. Not the most rabid Anglophobe could discover an anti-British wave or even a ripple; for the fact is that, at the present time, Far Eastern politics are a cult of the specialist and the ordinary man does not understand them, and is unable to see what bearing they have on his own immediate concerns. The sensational papers, published at periodic intervals Japanese "confidential" plans of invasion, but they attract no attention from serious-thinking persons.

The New York Sun thinks that there has been too much excitement over the "Open Door" in Manchuria. The volume of trade, it says, is measured by a few million dollars, and under any conditions a large part of it will go to China and Japan. The Sun thinks that there is more profit to be had for Americans in Canada and South America than in the Far East.

The Washington Post does not agree with the view expressed in an article published in the Morning Post that Great Britain is being used by Japan. Things are going well enough, the Star says, both between Great Britain and the United States and Japan, and the United States, and it will take more "injudicious and unauthorized 'big Navy' talk seriously to disturb them."

The New York Times in a long-leading article repeats its charges of Japanese discrimination against American commerce in Manchuria, and closes by saying that "our chief desire is to know whether in their international dealings the Great Powers who now have the subtletous control in Manchuria intend to keep faith with us and the other nations."

Extracts from the article in the Morning Post on the Far Eastern situation and Mr. Schiff's recent New York speech are published prominently by many of the leading newspapers, and form the text for further editorial discussion of the Far Eastern political situation.

THE RAILWAY STRUGGLE IN CHINA.

ENGLAND AND THE "OPEN DOOR."

At any rate, there is now a complete block on the diplomatic line, and the whole scheme is in imminent risk of falling through. England and Japan, and, to a lesser degree, Russia, are opposed to China and the United States. And on what point? Whether China shall be allowed to develop her own province of Mongolia in her own way. England is in fact encouraging Japan to disregard her solemn engagements and to trample on the principle of the Open Door and "equal commercial opportunities." Is it surprising that there is thunder-and-lightning at Washington, and that Mr. Secretary Knox and Mr. Schiff, the great banker, are on the warpath against British policy, and are accusing her of intriguing with Japan against the United States? In plain words, we are picking the chestnut out of the fire for Japan, encouraging her to ask for more than her share, and making both ourselves and our ally extremely unpopular with all our neighbours. The whole proceeding is suicidal and unnecessary.

If Sir Edward Grey had gone to Japan and pointed out to her that while the Powers were willing to give her the fullest scope in South Manchuria she herself must play the game too, and cease from a policy of grab in Mongolia, backed by threats to China, his recommendations would almost certainly have availed. Japan could not risk having all three Powers against her. We are the sponsors of Japan in international affairs, and have a right to give her advice for her own good and to withdraw our support if that advice is rejected. In the particular point in the case, the Chinchow-Aigun Railway, our advice should certainly have been to allow Japan a moderate participation, but to ask her to withdraw claims China could never accept. Japan would then either have agreed, or fallen that we should have "backed" China and the railway would have gone through in Japan's despite. As it is, we are acting to the detriment of China, British commerce, and the United States, and in the teeth of our own solemn agreements. Further, we are helping our ally to quarrel with America, which country, as Mr. Schiff pointed out yesterday, can make things very unpleasant for Tokyo in financial concerns.

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THE TENDENCY TO CORRUPTION.

It may be worthy of remark, says the *Straits Times*, that the Municipality of Singapore appears to be on the eve of some rather sensational changes. The Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor a few months ago is drawing towards the end of its labours, and it has not wasted its time. If a few of our public servants plead that the climate of Singapore has caused me to agree with their health, there will be no need to banish them entirely when they depart for other climes, and if the fortunes of some businesses seem to have gone down while the tendency of trade has been upwards, there should be consolation in the fact that a salutary lesson has been given. For the moment, we need not indicate more plainly what has occurred, but we fear that if the report of the Commission is published in *extenso*, it will confirm a few of the strange rumours that were and are in circulation about the manner in which public work has been given out, and also about the way that public servants have been tempted to increase their legitimate earnings. A cloud hangs over the Municipality, and it must break before the atmosphere is wholly cleared.

Why there should be an excessive tendency to corruption out here, it is hard to say. Deficiencies of method and slackness of supervision are contributory causes. There is the longing among some people to get Home again, and the consequent haste to stow away enough money for the purpose. For the moment, we need not indicate more plainly what has occurred, but we fear that if the report of the Commission is published in *extenso*, it will confirm a few of the strange rumours that were and are in circulation about the manner in which public work has been given out, and also about the way that public servants have been tempted to increase their legitimate earnings. A cloud hangs over the Municipality, and it must break before the atmosphere is wholly cleared.

(1) There was nothing in the way of a monopoly or concession about it—it was an ordinary engineering contract;

(2) The line never approached nearer than 150 miles of the South Manchurian Railway and could not have damaged it in any way;

(3) The money and materials would have come from England.

Yet the Japanese Government have not only blocked the scheme in every way, but have actually had the backing of the Foreign Office in doing so. In this case, however, the Chinese Government, warned by past experience of our weakness, had provided themselves with another potential partner, and at once turned to the American Government and gave the finance of the scheme to American houses. The United States at once used her influence to secure the ratification of the scheme. Our Foreign Office thus found itself ranged against America in Japan's supposed interests.

The Japanese, while avoiding a direct war, have now endeavoured to block the scheme by demanding terms of participation, which they well know China cannot grant. The fate clause in these demands are: (1) the nomination of Japanese engineers; (2) the construction of a link 150 miles long connecting the new line with the South Manchurian Railway. Apart from the loss to England and America involved in the other Japanese claims, China dare not produce a new Korean question by introducing Japanese workmen and camp followers into Mongolia to settle all along the line. The result, then, of the dog-in-the-manger attitude of Tokyo is that China is not to be allowed to develop its own products on impossible conditions. It has a right to demand that its officials shall be men of probity. But the public service often a reflex of the public character. Bribery is generally offered before they are accepted, and we have to contend against a coarseness of type which contaminates all with whom it comes in contact.

LEAVING GLASGOW.

There has been a remarkable increase in the number of emigrants from Great Britain—3,500 have sailed from Glasgow monthly for Canada; also it would be necessary to fortify Blagoveshchensk lest the Chinese Government should train troops to Aigun. There may be something in this second contention, though the contingency is a very remote one. The commercial objection is an absurd one. There is practically no through freight to be diverted, and the new line ought to help local traffic on the Eastern Chinese Railway.

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A TIBETAN IN EUROPE.

Of late years a number of adventurous Europeans have given us the benefit of their experiences in Tibet, but the conversational insight into the working of the mind of a Tibetan who comes for the first time, into contact with Western civilisation—is novel. His associations and his mode of life are so widely different from ours that he enables us to see ourselves in a light that is altogether unfamiliar. The *Bulletin de l'Asie* is privileged to publish the first article in which such impressions are given to the world; and the author is one Adjoub Gumbo, the guide and interpreter of the French explorer, M. Jacques Bacot, who now acts as his translator.

When M. Bacot returned recently from Tibet and the Himalayas Adjoub came with him, after much hesitation, when on his arrival at the Indian frontier, it was borne in upon him that "the men were different, the language was different—everything was different." For two days his hibernation lasted, but then, when he had observed that in this strange world people went about seated in carriages on silk cushions that they had good things to eat, and that elephants and ivory were plentiful, his fears vanished. He came down the Irrawaddy in a vessel that "went faster than the wind, made a noise like thunder, and from time to time screamed so loudly that it could have been heard at a distance of three days' march."

From India Adjoub went to Europe in a vessel in which there were many English, who had to converse with him "by movements of the hands and feet," and who thus made him understand that he should have his accustomed three meals a day instead of the mere lunch and dinner that the ship provided, but that he must wash himself. "For the Tibetans are dirty, and the English clean." To this he agreed; and after "some experience of the great wind that makes men ill," he arrived at Marseilles. There M. Bacot took him to church, where High Mass was being sung, and convinced that he should have his accustomed three meals a day instead of the mere lunch and dinner that the ship provided, but that he must wash himself. "For the Tibetans are dirty, and the English clean."

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ELECTIVE PEERS.

LORD ROSEBERRY'S PLAN TO REFORM THE LORDS.

The leading members of the House of Commons, many of the Diplomatic Corps, the Prince and Princess of Wales, nearly all the members of the Government, an unusual throng of ladies, an almost record attendance of peers, and a crowd of heirs to peerages filled the House of Lords on the night of March 14th to hear Lord Rosebery open the historic debate on the reform of the House of Lords.

The following are the more important passages of Lord Rosebery's speech:-

We have been cautious, I think, in the first place, that we are too numerous a body for effective work; secondly, that we represent too much one interest—though that is a point of view which has been somewhat exaggerated—and, thirdly, the principle of heredity, which is now the basis of our constitution, has met with increasing criticism and objection in the great reformers of the House of Lords.

Lord Ribblesdale, a tall Radical peer, mildly

announced the House after dinner: "He is the most picturesque peer in the House of Lords, and might well have stepped straight out of a picture of an ancestor." He gaily gilded Lord Rosebery's proposal. "I do not propose," he said, "to say anything about the Select Committee on Oliver Cromwell. Oliver Cromwell slept for two nights in my house, and I am proud of that fact. But gaily as I started in early life as a reformer, I admit I have become a bit of a waverer now."

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ANGHIN, German str., 1,001, Chr. Kumpel, 5th April—Bangkok 29th March, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.
ANHUI, British str., 6th April—Canton.
CHINHUA, British str., 1,349, A. Harris, 6th April—Shanghai 3rd April, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,137, Stewart, 6th April—Shanghai 3rd April, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,301, T. Suzuki, 6th April—Swatow 5th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
HAINAN, British str., 656, J. W. Evans, 6th April—Swatow 5th April, General—Douglas, Esplais & Co.
HANOI, French str., 630, J. Paunier, 6th April—Haliphong, 1st April, General—A. R. Marti.
HOPFANG, British str., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 6th April—Bangkok 29th March, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HOOSOK, German str., 1,020, G. Schulten, 5th April—Bangkok 26th March, Rice and Meal—Butterfield & Swire.
MANILA, British str., 2,500, W. R. E. Mare, L.N.R., 6th April—Yokohama 25th April, General—P. O. S. N. Co.
NANCHANG, British str., 1,057, R. Robertson, 5th April—Nanchang, Chefo, Weihaiwei and Tientsin 31st March, General and Salt—Butterfield & Swire.
SIMONIAN, Dutch str., 1,202, H. Vos, 6th April—Chefoo 27th March, Sugar—Yuen Poo Hong.
TAIWAN, British str., 1,459, L. Dawson, 6th April—Australian Ports, General—C. S. N. Co.
TSURUGI MARU, Japanese str., 2,560, 6th April—Moy 1st April, Coal—Mitsui Busan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
6th April.
America, British str., for Moji.
Chinhua, British str., for Canton.
Chojeong, British str., for Shanghai.
Hainan, British str., for Swatow.
Manila, British str., for London.
Pivitae, Norwegian str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

6th April.
AGRONIA, German str., for Shanghai.
BESTER, British str., for Australia.
KIUKIANG, British str., for Hankow.
KLEIST, German str., for Europe, &c.
MATHILDE, German str., for Haiphong.
PERANAN, German str., for Swatow.
TIBODAS, Dutch str., for Batavia.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Chinhua reports: Strong N.E. monsoon.
The British str. Hainan reports: Strong E.N.E. wind, sea and overcast.
The British str. Nanchang reports: Strong Northerly gale and high following sea.
The German str. Anghin reports: Moderate sea and swell last 2 days, strong N.E. winds, heavy swell and sea.
The British str. Hopsang reports: Fine weather with smooth sea to the 17th Parallel, the sea strong monsoon with high seas.

The Dutch str. Simonian reports: Fine weather up till past Macassar banks, after that strong N.E. and E.N.E. wind with N.E. sea and cloudy weather; near Hongkong very cloudy and thick.
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VESSELS IN DOCK.

April 6th.
KOWLOON DOCK.—San Cheung, H.M.S. Other, H.M.E.M.S. Patria, H.M.S. Fame, Quinta, Loyal, Tianwan.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Glenogle.
TAIKOO DOCK—Hanyang, Sungkhang.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR WLADIWOSTOCK.

THE Steamship
"TUNGUS," Captain Halverson, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 8th April, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE, Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1910. [455]
JAVA ASIATIC S.S. COMPANY.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

(Taking through Cargo to Los Angeles.)

THE Steamship

"STREATHSPEY"

Will be despatched for the above Port on about FRIDAY, the 8th April.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1910. [430]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY,

VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CAIRAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALASA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA"

Captain Belotti will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1910. [44]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

For NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"VINVERIC,"

will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 26th April, 1910.

For Freight apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1910. [409]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "l" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & E.G.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. C. Candy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 6th inst.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ASIANE	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 16th inst., at Noon
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	GLAMORGANSHIRE	Brit. str.	k. w.	H. C. Norris	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 21st inst.
LIMA, PERU	C. FEED, LANISE	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 22nd inst.
LIBERIA	LIBERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Knaale	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
LESASIA	LESASIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 26th inst.
ANDALUSIA	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 10th May.
TRANQUEBAR	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	End of May.
SPETZIA	SPETZIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 12th inst.
POLYNESIEN	POLYNESIEN	Frenc str.	k. w.	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 12th inst., at 1 P.M.
MIZAKI MARU	MIZAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Murai	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at D'light
AMERIA	AMERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Deimat	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 26th inst.
KITANO MARU	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at D'light
IXO MARU	IXO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. L. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th May, at D'light
CATHAY	CATHAY	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About first half of May.
AUSTRIA	AUSTRIA	Am. str.	—	Raiich	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 26th inst.
INTERIC	INTERIC	Am. str.	—	—	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	On 26th inst.
DACE CASTLE	DACE CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	J. Boyd	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 12th inst.
STREATHSPEY	STREATHSPEY	Am. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 8th inst.
AYMERIC	AYMERIC	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-day.
EMPERESS OF CHINA	EMPERESS OF CHINA	2 m.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst., at 7 A.M.
MONTEAGLE	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Kawara	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th May, at Noon.
INABA MARU	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sato	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
TAMA MARU	TAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Saito	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th May, at Noon.
SHATTLE MARU	SHATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekino	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at Noon.
BYO MARU	BYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Dawson	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at Noon.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Raegener	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at Noon.
TACI MARU	TACI MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
NIKKO MARU	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Noon.
HIBINO MARU	HIBINO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon.
ZILATATJAT	ZILATATJAT	Dan. str.	—	—	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
TUNGUS	TUNGUS	Brit. str.	k. w.	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINIE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	TSINGTAU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Halverson	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINIE	On 12th inst., at 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	TIENTSIN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Kouzins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	Brit. str.	—	E. Forsyth	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, HAI NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI, HAI NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Brit. str.	—	B. Wilhelm	MELCHERS & CO.	About 6th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Brit. str.	—	P. Phillips, E.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 9th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI, KOBE & Y					

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	NOTES
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE	NORE	About 8th April	Freight and Passage.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. J. Phillippe		
SHANGHAI	(DELTIA Capt. B. W. H. Snow)	About 14th April	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ASSAYE Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.	Noon, 16th April	See Special of CALL
			Advertisement.
For further Particulars, apply to	E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent		

Hongkong, 6th April, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 7th April, 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 8th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 10th April, D'light
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKUANG"	On 11th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 12th April, 3 P.M.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHENGWANG	"NANCHANG"	On 12th April, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIEN	"HUILCHOW"	On 12th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 14th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 17th April, D'light
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 21st April, 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIWAN"	On 21st April, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly,		
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANU"		
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.		
MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENCIEN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.		

SHANGHAI LINE

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai every Tuesday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1910.

TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGER

Hongkong, 7th April, 1910.

[14]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOYASANG"	Friday, 8th April, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Friday, 8th April, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 8th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 10th April, D'light
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 15th April, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 27th April, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang

Telephone No. 215. Sul. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGER

Hongkong, 7th April, 1910.

[14]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	THURSDAY, 7th April, at 10 A.M.
Capt. Evans		
"HAIXANG"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 8th April, at 10 A.M.
Capt. A. E. Hodges		
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 12th April, at 10 A.M.
Capt. W. C. Passmore		

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1910.

[9]

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	Middle of April.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PEKING"	End of April.
MARSEILLE, COPENHAGEN and	"CATHAY"	About first half of May
BALTIC PORTS	"TRANQUEBAR"	End of May.

For Further Particulars apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1910.

[6]

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HAMBURG.**

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargos at Through Routes to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marsella, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMeward.

OUTWARD.
FOR MARSHALLS & HAMBURG: S.S. SPEZIA ... 12th April.
FOR ELVENS & HAMBURG: S.S. LIBERIA ... 12th April.
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG: S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ 22nd April.
FOR MARSHALLS, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG: S.S. AMBRIA ... 26th April.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. ALESIA ... 26th April.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG: S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 10th May.

Further Particulars apply to—

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.**

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 7th April, 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 8th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 10th April, D'light
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKUANG"	On 11th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 12th April, 3 P.M.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHENGWANG	"NANCHANG"	On 12th April, 3 P.M.
TIENCIEN	"HUILCHOW"	On 12th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 14th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 17th April, D'light
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 21st April, 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIWAN"	On 21st April, 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly,		
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANU"		
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.		
REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.		
MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENCIEN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.		

Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1910.

TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGER

Hongkong, 7th April, 1910.

[14]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP

RODI & WIENENBERGER PFORZHEIM I.B.

MANUFACTURERS OF
GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELRIES: NECKLETS,
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS,
WATCH-CHAINS, &c.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The *Gedion*, with the German mail of the 9th ult., left Singapore on Saturday, the 2nd
inst., at 8 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

PORT	PER	DATE
Sutow		Thursday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver and Tacoma		Thursday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Penang		Thursday, 7th, 1.00 P.M.
Saiyuan		Thursday, 7th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai		Thursday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits and Colombo		Thursday, 7th, 3.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Bangkok		Friday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Sutow, Amoy and Foochow		Friday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Quang Chow Wan, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong		Friday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Sutow and Shanghai		Friday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Charibon, Samarang, and Sourabaya		Friday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta		Friday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao		Friday, 8th, 1.15 P.M.
Saigon		Friday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai		Friday, 8th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila		Saturday, 9th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao		Saturday, 9th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai		Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Sutow		Saturday, 9th, 6.00 P.M.
GERMAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Angaur, Koror, Yap, Saipan, Truk, Ponape, Kusai, Jaluit, Batarriari, Tarawa, Ocean Island, Naura, Simpsonshafen and Sydney		
Cebu and Iloilo		
Sutow, Amoy and Foochow		
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Singapore, Penang and Bombay		
Manila		
Tsin-tung, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Newchwang		
Tientsin		
Singapore, Penang and Colombo		
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama		
Kobe and Yokohama		
Shanghai		
Manila		
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle		
Malta		
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)		
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The Parcel mail will be closed Friday, the 16th inst., at 5 P.M. ...		

SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Angaur, Koror, Yap, Saipan, Truk, Ponape, Kusai, Jaluit, Batarriari, Tarawa, Ocean Island, Naura, Simpsonshafen and Sydney	Monday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Cebu and Iloilo	
Sutow, Amoy and Foochow	
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	

Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Wednesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	
Tsin-tung, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Newchwang	
Tientsin	
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	
Kobe and Yokohama	
Shanghai	
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ASIA VIA TUTICORIN

Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Wednesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	
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